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ABSTRACT

Missouri's Video Instructional Development and Educational Opportunity Program (VIDEO), enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri through Senate Bill 709, encourages all educational institutions in the state to supplement educational opportunities through the use of telecommunications technology, including instructional television programming and satellite broadcast instruction. VIDEO has three subprograms: (1) grants to public school districts, institutions of higher education, and public television stations for equipment and instruction; (2) development of instructional programs to be transmitted through the airwaves or by cable available free of charge to the public; and (3) development of instructional programs to be made available on a subscription basis. Grants for initial access, continuation, broadcast, program development, and discretionary funds for innovative projects are available under the VIDEO program. This report presents summaries of the first three years of the program, including numbers and types of schools participating, the amount of funding provided, and the size and number of grants made. Brief descriptions of successful projects funded by VIDEO are provided in the last section of the report. (KRN)

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ED 364 209

1992

Progress Report

IR016295

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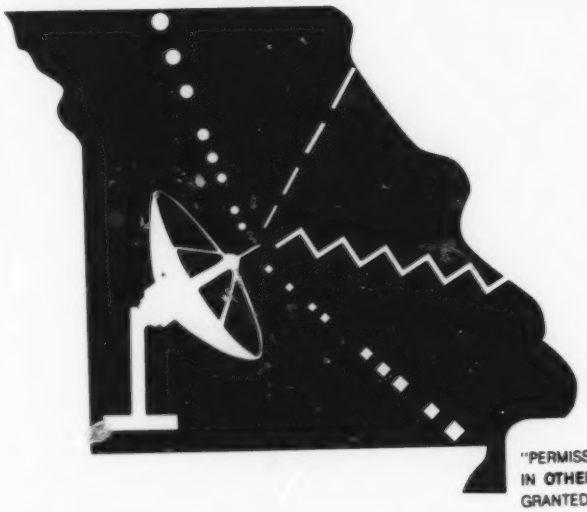
Video Instructional Development and Educational Opportunity Program

(Senate Bill 709)



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Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
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Purpose and Background

The Video Instructional Development and Educational Opportunity Program (VIDEO), enacted by the General Assembly in 1988 through Senate Bill 709, encourages all educational institutions in Missouri to supplement educational opportunities through the use of telecommunications technology, including instructional television programming and satellite broadcast instruction.

Three subprograms within the VIDEO program are:

1. grants to public school districts, public institutions of higher education, and public television stations for equipment and instruction;

2. development of instructional programs to be transmitted through the airwaves or by cable television, available free of charge to the public; and

3. development of instructional programs to be made available on a subscription basis.

Five types of grants are available under the program:

1. INITIAL ACCESS GRANTS, in $6,000 units, based on student population and the number of instructional facilities to be used for:

   a. acquisition of television reception and playback equipment such as satellite receivers, ITFS antennas, cable connections, television receivers, VCRs, laser disc players;

   b. subscription fees for instructional television and course fees for media courses broadcast via satellite;

   c. fees and stipends for staff training;

   d. equipment maintenance; and

   e. purchase of video tapes, both commercially prepared and blank, and laser discs.

2. CONTINUATION GRANTS, in $500 units, based on the number of initial access units acquired and expended in the previous year(s) to be used for:

   a. courses fees and subscription fees;

   b. staff training fees;

   c. telecommunication transmission charges;

d. equipment maintenance; and

e. video tapes, both commercially prepared and blank, and laser discs.

3. BROADCAST GRANTS to be awarded to public television stations for the purposes of increasing the number of subscribing organizations and increasing the time available for educational assistance on site.

4. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT GRANTS to be awarded for development of instructional programming deemed useful according to a statewide needs assessment.

5. DISCRETIONARY GRANTS to be awarded for projects that demonstrate innovative uses of video technology.

A 27-member advisory committee meets quarterly to oversee the program's progression and make recommendations for implementation of program components. By law, vacancies that occur on the committee are filled by the designated agency: the State Board of Education, the Coordinating Board and The Office of the Governor. The committee is also responsible for issuing a report to the State Board of Education and the General Assembly. Members of the committee include:

Felton Avery
Grandview C-4 Schools

Kathryn Mary Bennett
Villa Ridge, Missouri

Hal Berry
St. Charles Community College

Coleman Burton
University of Missouri-Columbia

Robert Colville
Maryville, Missouri

Robert Drummond
St. Louis, Missouri

Dr. Ed Elliott
Central Missouri State University

Dr. D. Ronald Fannin
University of Missouri-Rolla

Dr. Wayne Giles
Metropolitan Community Colleges

James Hamilton
Buffalo, Missouri

Dr. Carl Hoagland
Regional Consortium for Education and Technology

Honorable Christopher Kelly
Missouri State Representative

James Kirkpatrick
Warrensburg, Missouri

Roger Lawrence
East Central College

Art Luebke
Ozarks Public Television

James Miller
Caruthersville, Missouri

Honorable Jay Nixon
Missouri State Senator

Carolyn Phelps
Carthage, Missouri

David Rector
Northeast Missouri State University

Dr. Ted Rohr
St. Louis Community College

Dr. Richard Royston
New Franklin R-I Schools

Max Schlesinger
Missouri Western State College

Honorable Irene Treppler
Missouri State Senator

Don Mitchell
Cooperating School District

Honorable Beth Wheeler
Missouri State Representative

The Special State Instructional Programs section in the Division of Instruction of the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education administers the program with a staff of two professionals.

YEARLY SUMMARIES

SUMMARY YEAR ONE

Four hundred fifty-eight (458) local education agencies (LEAs), 21 institutions of higher education (IHEs) and 5 public broadcast stations applied for and received approximately $4,500,000 in initial access and broadcast grants. Instruction in the classroom averaged 11 hours per week, and 750 students participated in coursework via satellite.

INITIAL ACCESS GRANTS

Fifty (50) elementary districts applied for and received their total entitlement of $6,000. Four-hundred eight (408) high school districts and 21 IHEs also applied for and received grants of $6,000, $12,000, $18,000, $24,000, and $36,000 based on the number of students and instructional facilities. All initial access grants were matched with 10% local funds.

BROADCAST GRANTS

Grants totaling $255,000 were distributed to five (5) public broadcast stations. Expenditures included $50,000 for equipment purchase; $53,000 for staff; and $152,000 for program purchases.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

A statewide needs assessment indicated that writing, basic math, staff development and Missouri history were areas of greatest need. Programs developed or purchased in these areas would be distributed free of charge to all state residents.

MEDIA COURSES

Eleven media courses were approved for credit by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. Sixty-one (61) districts and 750 students participated.

SUMMARY YEAR TWO

Fifty-five (55) elementary districts, 445 high school districts, 20 IHEs and 5 public broadcast stations applied for and received $4,922,767 in initial access, continuation, and broadcast grants. Video instruction in the classroom averaged 16 hours per week, and 122 districts offered courses via satellite. Four projects were funded under the Discretionary Grant program for a total of $245,292. Total appropriation for FY 91 was $5,313,897; expenditures were $5,095,614.

INITIAL ACCESS GRANTS AND CONTINUATION GRANTS

Initial access grants were awarded in $6,000, $12,000, $18,000, $24,000, $30,000, and $36,000 units. These funds were used to purchase satellite receive and playback equipment, pay subscription and course fees, purchase video tapes and discs and provide training for staff.

Continuation grants of $500 for every $6,000 received and expended the previous year were awarded. These funds were limited to the payment of subscription and course fees, training of staff, and equipment maintenance.

BROADCAST GRANTS

Grants totaling $255,767 were distributed to five (5) public broadcast stations. Expenditures included $178,839 for program purchase, $34,222 for additional staff salaries, and $7,600 for telecommunication charges.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/DISTRIBUTION

Video programing was made available to all state residents through cooperative efforts of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and the state-wide program providers.

Plans were also formulated to issue a Request For Proposal to develop a video-enhanced junior high level Missouri history course.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Four (4) discretionary grant projects were established through a competitive selection. The projects were: Strafford R-VI; "RCET Southwest"; University of Missouri, St. Louis, "Specialized Science Topics for Missouri High School Students"; Southwest Missouri State University, "SMSU Video Advisement"; and Central Missouri State University, "Video Instruction Project".

MEDIA COURSES

Credit courses in ten content areas were delivered via satellite to 122 districts and 1,064 students.

VIDEO TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

Over 350 representatives of school districts and IHEs attended the first VIDEO Technology Conference. Senator Jay Nixon highlighted the one-day gathering which offered sessions on curriculum integration, program management, funding sources, and equipment operation.

SUMMARY YEAR THREE

Year three saw an expansion of the VIDEO program in the areas of program purchase and course development. There were also significant efforts to utilize the existing satellite network and provide school districts with pertinent information on statewide issues.

Fifty-four (54) elementary districts, 446 high school districts, 18 institutions of higher education, and five (5) public broadcast stations applied for and received $4,391,458 in initial access, continuation, and broadcast grants. Again, video instruction in the classroom averaged 16 hours per week, targeting all content areas for both enrichment and remediation. Four (4) projects were completed under the Discretionary Grant program and six (6) new awards were made. A proposal to develop a junior high level Missouri history course was awarded $400,000. A variety of programming was made available free of charge to state residents including teleconferences and instructional television programs. Three hundred and seventy-three (373) districts reported that all buildings in the district have access to live broadcast instruction; 375 districts have satellite dishes, 246 utilize cable, and 53 use ITFS antennas. Over 100 districts offered courses delivered via satellite including instruction in a foreign language, math and science. Total appropriation for the program in FY 92 was $5,704,711; total expenditures were approximately $5,300,000.

INITIAL ACCESS GRANTS

Based on the total number of instructional facilities and student population, 236 LEAs and 16 IHEs applied for and received initial access grants. Units of $6,000 were awarded to 159 LEAs and 2 IHEs; grants of $12,000 went to 41 LEAs and 7 IHEs; grants of $18,000 were awarded to 16 LEAs and 1 IHE; 10 LEAs and 2 IHEs received grants of $24,000; 1 LEA received $30,000; and 9 LEAs and 4 IHEs received grants of $36,000 or more. Again, carryover of $100 or more of initial access funds not expended the previous year was allowed; all carryover monies and initial access grants were matched with 10% of local funds. These grants were used to purchase equipment and video tapes and discs, pay subscription and course fees, maintain equipment and train teachers.

CONTINUATION GRANTS

Both LEAs and IHEs applied for and received continuation grants of one $500 unit for every initial access unit expended previously. 264 LEAs and 2 IHEs received continuation grants only. These monies were limited to payment of subscription and course fees, equipment maintenance, teacher training, and purchase of video tapes and discs.

BROADCAST GRANTS

Grants totaling $349,900 were distributed to five (5) public broadcast stations. Expenditures included $13,000 for salaries, $13,235 for equipment purchases, and $162,084 for program purchases. Efforts to organize the public broadcast stations into a consortium to facilitate coordination of programming and program purchases resulted in the formation of the Missouri Consortium of Instructional Program Providers (MOCIPP).

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Four projects funded under the Discretionary Grant program that targeted innovation, cost effectiveness and transportability were completed. These projects were: RCET Southwest; Specialized Science Topics for Missouri High School Students; SMSU Video Advisement; and VIDEO Instructional Project. Twenty-eight (28) new applications were received and rated in the spring. Six (6) new proposals were approved for funding and will be implemented in FY 93: "Study Skills Seminars," St. Louis Community College; "Creative Writing Online," Central Missouri State University; "History Through Interactive Media," Center School District; "Curriculum Integration," Springfield R-XII; "Video Technology Auditing," Strafford R-VI; and "Instructional Repackaging," Metropolitan Community Colleges.

MEDIA COURSES (STAND-ALONE COURSES)

Credit courses in eleven content areas were delivered to over 100 districts and 1,112 students state-wide. Districts offering satellite-delivered courses were assisted with an additional $1,000 to help pay course fees. Courses offered and their enrollments were:

Spanish I	440	Spanish II	18
German I	266	German II	31
Calculus	20	Russian I	21
AP Physics	238	Trigonometry	28
Economics	24	American Government	16
AP Chemistry	10		

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/DISTRIBUTION

Efforts to provide a variety of free programming to all state residents resulted in the broadcast of several series of teleconferences, instructional programs, and the institution of the TEAMS project.

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, in cooperation with The Educational Satellite Network, the Cooperating School Districts of the St. Louis Suburban Area, KMOS Public Television, KCPT Public Television, and KOZK

Public Television, was able to offer a variety of instructional teleconferences including "Schools That Work: The Research Advantage," "Imagine: the 1992 Apple Education TV series," "Classroom Management," and "Drawing Back the Curtain." In addition, two nationally-known educators were invited to tape a series of inservice segments to be shown to all schools in the state.

As a result of a MOCIPP group purchase, over 36 hours of instructional television programming were acquired by the Department to distribute free of charge to all state residents. Specific series included "Futures II," "Look Up," "All About You," and "Up Close and Natural." These programs will be aired by the public broadcast stations and Cooperating School Districts throughout the coming year.

In conjunction with the Los Angeles County Office of Education's Star Schools Project, a satellite-delivered, interactive distance learning program, TEAMS, will be available for Missouri schools. Telecommunications Education for Advances in Mathematics and Science is directed toward grades 4-6, using cooperative learning and hands-on activities. Students are able to call in during broadcasts to ask questions, and to share data through a hotline to Southeast Missouri State University. Programs for administrators and teachers will also be available.

A news format program, Missouri Educators' Update, was initiated in January. Designed to provide current information to all school districts, the series also highlighted exemplary projects being implemented across the state through the Incentives for School Excellence program. Several of the early episodes also included an inservice segment.

The Missouri Heritage Project was awarded to Southwest Missouri State University in cooperation with Ozarks Public Television. Entitled "MissouriFind," the video project will be developed into a seventh-grade level course in Missouri history.

VIDEO TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

The second annual VIDEO Technology Conference expanded to two days with Senator Jay Nixon, Dr. Robert Webb of Farmington R-VII School District, and representatives of Apple and IBM as keynote speakers. Thirty-six individual presentations were available for the 400 conference attendees as well as the opportunity to view the latest technology products from over 30 vendors. Conference highlights included a live teleconference and a round-table discussion with the Video Advisory Committee. The 1992 conference will expand to three days with over 50 break-out sessions, six keynote speakers, and product demonstrations of hardware and software.

FOCUS

The Video Instructional Development and Educational Opportunity Program has given a unique boost to technology initiatives in Missouri schools. VIDEO funds have provided an introduction to enhanced instruction through technology for some schools. For others, the VIDEO funds have complemented technologies already in place. In an effort to understand the scope of technology use in Missouri schools, a self-nominating form for successful technology projects was distributed to schools in the spring of 1991. The following is a brief compilation of information provided by those schools who returned the form. This "Focus" section is presented to indicate the broad use of technology, some purchased with VIDEO funds, some from other sources.

Schools with fewer than 100 students:

Spickard R-II uses cable and satellite hook-ups in each classroom.

Davis R-XII reports access to and use of ITV in all classrooms.

Schools with 100 to 499 students:

Osborn R-O offers stand-alone courses via satellite and has acquired a computer lab.

Fair Play R-II has computerized the media centers and now uses CD-Rom technology.

Shelby C-1 has automated the library, using Chapter 2 funds; purchased a CD-Rom station through an Incentives Grant to be used for research purposes; and acquired a modem to enable students to have online access to Northeast Missouri State University. Nearly all classrooms in the district have satellite and cable connections.

West Nodaway R-I has established a small local area network and uses CD-Rom and modem technology.

Nodaway-Holt R-VII operates a computer lab for grades 5-6, offers take-home computers for grades K-4, maintains special education records in a computer format, and utilizes CD-Rom technology in the library.

Gideon 37 has automated the elementary and secondary libraries, provides student access to computers and CD-Rom technology, established a local area network, and offered cable in the classroom.

New Haven has installed a closed-circuit television network to enable satellite, cable and live transmissions to be sent into most classrooms. A video room serves as the transmission and control center.

Kingsville R-I has instituted a "Kid Vid" project that allows student work to be videotaped and replayed for later instruction.

Schools with 500 to 999 students:

Canton R-V has blended Incentives Grant funds with VIDEO funds to acquire satellite and cable TV access, videodisc players, and CD-Rom technology.

Pierce City R-VI is able to transmit satellite or cable signals to all classrooms

through an interconnected system. The librarian handles video requests and keeps file copies in the library.

Mid-Buchanan R-V has established a local area network, library automation, and CD-Rom technology.

Valley Park integrates computer instruction into the elementary curriculum, participates in Kid's Network from National Geographic, and has piloted a computer-assisted portfolio assessment. Computer-assisted instruction is available to secondary students in several labs as is CD-Rom technology in all libraries. Each classroom has access to live broadcast, and many have individual computers for student use. Departments using extensive technology include music, science, and business. Central office management is also computerized.

Louisiana R-II has used multiple funding sources to equip computer labs used in math, reading, writing, and special Chapter 1 projects. Cable connections allow the use of XPress XChange and WorldClassroom, enabling students to communicate with others nationwide.

Greenville R-II utilizes computer centers in elementary classrooms, automated circulation and online catalogs in the media centers, and videodiscs at all levels. A satellite-delivered course and live broadcast reception serve secondary students.

Strafford R-VI houses an early childhood language and math computer lab, a 10-classroom networked lab, computer-assisted instruction and CD-Rom technology, cable in each elementary classroom, and links to a local university library.

Schools with 1000 to 1499 students:

Carrollton R-VII offers applied technology courses in the vocational-technology school.

Brookfield R-III uses videodisc technology in science classes, grades 3-12.

Moniteau County R-I has blended several funding sources to automate the media center resulting in student access to a variety of databases.

Dixon R-I has provided cable and satellite access to all secondary classrooms and a viewing area for elementary students. In-house projects are also possible through the networks system.

Mt. Vernon R-V has automated media centers and provided CD-Rom technology to all students. Cable and satellite transmissions are available to secondary students while elementary students work within an integrated learning system.

School of the Osage R-II offers a satellite-delivered foreign language course for high school students, utilizes a modem to access information from a centralized database and provides automated circulation and research in the media centers.

Seneca R-VII fifth-grade students are participating in National Geographic's Kid's Network, Weather in Action. Computer lab use has increased and writing skills have improved.

Schools with 1500 to 1999 students:

Macon County R-I has computerized the media center operations with local area networks, CD-Rom technology, and automated circulation/catalog. Modems link students with a local university, a large public library and a centralized database.

Caruthersville 18 teaches German classes via satellite, utilizes a networked computer lab to sharpen students' reading skills, and uses computers to teach higher order thinking skills.

Richmond R-XVI has established a computer literacy program, grades 1-8. CD-Rom technology and online search capabilities exist in the media centers, and teachers are beginning to utilize videodisc technology.

Knob Noster R-VIII has automated all libraries; installed a computer lab and classroom computers in the elementary buildings; and provided CD-Rom technology for students.

Monett R-I has recently installed a hard wire inter-link system between the three district campuses. This allows interactive learning and teaching among all district classrooms.

Schools with 2000 to 2999 students:

Clayton has infused meaningful technology throughout the district. Computers in labs and classrooms are available in grades K-12. Elementary students participate in Kidsnet Telecommunication projects and other cable in the classroom offerings. Secondary students have access to CD-Rom technology, computerized research, and interactive videodiscs as well as cable and satellite reception.

Kirksville R-III delivers satellite programming from a central location to all classrooms. Programming may also be sent to over 6000 homes in the district via cable. Media courses assist students in learning the fundamentals of video operations.

Jennings has computerized student data records, automated libraries at all levels, and networked computer labs for student instruction.

Raymore-Peculiar R-II has connected all building computers either through a network or modem. The taping center for the district also has access to a centralized database to download coursework information.

Schools with 3000 to 4999 students:

Troy R-III provides an automated media center to students, grades 8-12, including online catalog and circulation programs and computerized research capabilities.

Ladue introduces all students to technology, including special needs students. Elementary schools are equipped with computer labs and classroom computers; the middle school utilizes computer labs for each grade level, CD-Rom and videodisc technology in the Information Center, and cable-ready classrooms with VCRs and monitors. The high school operates several networked computer labs in addition to automated library functions which include a variety of telecommunications capabilities. The district has the ability to transmit satellite, cable, live or taped programming to all classrooms. All teachers have access to a technology coordinator and appropriate hardware and software.

Farmington R-VII middle school students explore present and future technologies through an industrial technology program; instruction is extended to high school students and allows them to pursue special interests. A business partnership with the local cable company enables the district to extended video projects into the community. Various funding sources have also provided the high school library with automated equipment and resources.

Schools with 5000 to 9999 students:

Special School District St. Louis County specializes in providing adaptive and assistive devices for student computers. Computer-assisted instruction addresses whole language needs with scanners and speech synthesizers.

Waynesville R-VI provides several levels of technology at each buildings media center. All students benefit from over 1200 ITV programs and a film/video collection of 2500 titles. Cable and satellite reception offers live broadcast capabilities. Laserdisc and CD-Rom technologies are available K-12 as well as a variety of telecommunication possibilities. Local area networks and computer-assisted instruction is also in place in each building.

Ritenour has established a prototype of total integration of technology by making voice, video and data available in each classroom of one elementary school. The

system allows interaction among classrooms as well as the ability to view cable, ITFS, or video tape feeds. Computer networks and remote control of video channels enable teachers to select appropriate instructional methods.

Schools with more than 10,000 students:

Francis Howell R-III enables students to use classroom computers, work in a computer lab, utilize videodisc equipment, and view cable in the classroom programming.

Mehlville R-IX high school students have access to networked computer labs, specifically in business applications. One elementary school uses a mini-network system for computer-assisted instruction.

North Kansas City 74 has networked all secondary school computers as well as computerizing student management data. Elementary schools have networked computer labs and classroom computers. CD-Rom technology, videodisc applications, cable in the classroom, and an extensive staff development program are available in the district.

Springfield R-XII has provided all buildings with computer labs as well as classroom computers. Some local area networks are operational. CD-Rom technology is available to nearly all students K-12 as is videodisc technology. Modems to access online databases and to be used with distance education is also available. All buildings and many classrooms have cable connections.

Saint Joseph provides cable access in every building, cable and satellite reception in high school classrooms, computer networks, library automation, computerized research technologies, and interactive videodisc units.

Columbia 93 has initiated a special project entitled "American Memory". The two high schools serve as part of the 37 sites nationwide in a pilot project for the Library of Congress. Documents from the Library are placed on a videodisc format and distributed to the pilot schools.